

# SHARP SHOOTERS AT SEAGIRT TOURNAMENT.

**Private Todd of Company D, N. G. H., Talks of Trip—Disadvantages of Hawaii Team—Weakness Developed at Long Ranges—The Prize Winners—Rules of Contest.**

Private William J. Todd, a member of Company D, National Guard of Hawaii, and residing at Hilo, returned on Wednesday from his trip with the Hawaii rifle team to Seagirt, N. J., where they took part in the national rifle match during the last week in August. He comes back with a glowing account of his trip and the possibilities next year of Hawaii carrying off some of the honors. To a TRIBUNE representative, he said "We were handicapped by not being familiar with conditions under which the contest was to be conducted, so that we might practice along these lines before starting. We were at a disadvantage in never having had any practice at long range shooting. The local range is only 200 yards and the conditions of wind, atmosphere and deflection must all be considered when firing at a 1,000 yard target. Some of our team made remarkable showings in the short distance ranges. Captain Sam Johnson entered the contest for a gold medal for individual shooting and made 90 per cent. All of the members of the Hawaii team secured a National Marksman Button for individual shooting, which makes them members of the National Rifle Association." The names of each of those who secured buttons are entered upon the records of the War Department at Washington, the best rifle shots of America, to be called first in case of war.

Thirty seven teams of eight men each representing the most expert riflemen of the cavalry and of the infantry branches of the United States army, the United States navy, the Marine Corps, the United States Military Academy and the national guards of twenty-eight states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii participated in the contest.

In the national individual match there were 655 entries. The weather proved very bad, the men having to lie in the water and shoot through a heavy rain against a brisk wind. Capt. Corwin of the 71st New York, who led in the match up to the skirmish stage, dropped from first to eighteenth place. Private Durward of Massachusetts jumped from a very low position to the head of the list by reason of his excellent skirmishing. The twelve prizewinners in the individual match with their scores are as follows:

	Slow	Rapid	Skirmish	Pier	Fire	Small	Total
Private Durward, Mass.	176	80	174	430			
Ser. Ketcham, U. S. M. C.	168	82	165	415			
Capt. Winder, Ohio	170	85	159	414			
Capt. Wells, N. Y.	175	82	154	411			
Ser. Tate, U. S. Inf.	163	86	158	407			
Ser. Sayer, U. S. Inf.	174	67	164	405			
Ser. Stiles, Maine	175	84	146	405			
Ser. Doyle, N. Y.	177	79	147	403			
Lieut. Benedict, Ohio	175	77	150	402			
Corp. Scott, U. S. M. C.	169	74	158	401			
Lieut. Baldwin, U. S. Inf.	158	79	163	400			
Lieut. Graham, U. S. Cav.	161	80	158	399			

All the marksmen received medals and cash prizes ranging from a gold medal and \$60 in money for the highest score down to a bronze medal and \$5 for the lowest.

The additional prize of a gold medal and \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in slow fire was won by Capt. Corwin of New York. The gold medal and \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in rapid fire went to Lieut. Richards of Ohio, and the gold medal and \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in skirmish fire to Private Durward of Massachusetts. In all, Durward captured two gold medals and \$80 by his gilt-edged work in the national individual match.

The principal event of the tournament is the contest for the National Trophy, a bronze plaque authorized by act of Congress and

shot for under the supervision of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice. The second prize is the famous Hilton trophy first contested for in 1878. The third is the former interstate prize or the Soldier of Marathon. Next in importance to the national rifle match is the shoot for the Dryden trophy, presented by Senator Dryden of New Jersey, to be shot for annually under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

The rules governing the competitions provide that the executive officer has control of the conduct of the matches and his decision is final.

The range officers supervise the marking and scoring; they see that the competitors do not evade any of the regulations; they test the trigger pull and examine at any time the rifles used by competitors and inspect the ammunition before the beginning of all matches, and certify on the score cards to the score made, after verifying same with the blackboard.

In individual matches the range officer certifies to the date, hour and style of arm on the entry tickets of the competitors about to begin their score, and when the score is finished he certifies to the same on both original ticket and coupon, the latter he tears off and deposits in scorer's box, returning the original to the competitor.

In team matches the range officer, at the completion of the score of each range, verifies the scores on the score card with the blackboard and sees that they agree; when the match is finished he adds up the totals, certifies to the correctness of same and returns the card or cards to the statistical office.

The statistical officers assign the competitors to targets and to order of firing, their determinations being generally made by lot. They verify the additions of the scores as reported by the scorekeepers, grade them in order of excellence and prepare the results for official announcement.

During the shooting of all team competitions a range officer is detailed to the pit at each distance. He remains in the pit until the firing at that distance is finished. One representative from each team is selected by the team captain at each distance for duty in the pit.

During the progress of a match competition, no one except the officers on duty at the range, the competitors and score keepers is permitted within the ropes without special permission of the officer in charge.

The squads of competitors are stationed five yards in the rear of the firing point, where each competitor remains until called by the score keeper or range officer to his position at the firing point and until he completes his score.

All expression on the part of the competitor of approbation or disappointment, with reference to any scores made by himself or others, must not be uttered loud enough to be heard at the firing point.

Hits in the different divisions of the targets and ricochets are signaled and recorded. Ricochets count as hits, and shots fired upon the wrong target are entered upon the score of the man firing as a miss.

The exact location of all bullet holes are marked by a spotter, which is shown on the target.

The scorekeepers are seated close to and in the rear of the firing-point stakes, and as each shot is signalled, announce in an audible tone, the name of the competitor, the value of his shot, the number on score card, marking same on blackboard and competitor's card. At the conclusion of the score of each

competitor the scorekeeper repeats his name and total score, and requests the range officer at that target to verify the blackboard score card.

In individual matches, each competitor is given a score card stating his target and order of firing, and containing a blank space for the record of shots fired, and for the signatures of the scorer and range officer. These scorecards are printed on cardboard.

All score cards for 200 yards are yellow; for 300 yards, red; for 500 yards, blue; for 600 yards, white, etc. This rule prevents such a mistake as a competitor shooting on a 300-yard score card at a 200-yard assignment.

## THE VALUE OF SAKHALIN.

**Japan Buys a Gold Brick in Peace Negotiations.**

There has been much discussion of Sakhalin Island in connection with the peace negotiations. In lieu of \$600,000,000 indemnity, Japan has agreed to accept one-half of Sakhalin Island which was formerly the property of Russia.

Alaska is one hundred times as large as Sakhalin and one hundred times as valuable, yet Russia sold it to America for \$7,200,000. Why then should the half of Sakhalin be rated at \$600,000,000? Isn't the estimate absurd?

The northern half of Sakhalin is worthless, but the southern portion is habitable and has some value as a fishing station. Japan never colonized it, and only a few fishermen, without their families, lived there during the season. The importance of Sakhalin to Russia depends on its proximity to her continental territory, and especially to its command of the Strait of La Perouse, Vladivostok's outlet to the Pacific.

The obstacle to peace is not the advice of the German emperor, but of Lord Lansdowne to Tokio, to make no concession. It is on Downing street that our president should use his great influence for peace. England has an interest in weakening and humiliating Russia as much as possible. But Japan's interest is to secure herself from a war of revenge, as she is to be Russia's neighbor always.

The plan of buying Sakhalin at a fictitious price originated with Sir Charles Dilke, who suggested it to Japan several months ago. He foresaw that Russia would object to an indemnity—the thing which Japan most desires. The plan was adopted at Tokio, and Baron Komura announced that he would undertake peace negotiations only on three conditions, the first of which was that Japan should be in military occupation of Sakhalin. Thereupon, the raid on the island was affected, and Japan got something to trade with. Still, Sakhalin does not belong to Japan, and will not so long as Russia does not concede it. A raid over another nation's territory does not confer a permanent title in international law. Russia must first cede the island to Japan, and if the latter wants to sell it back, \$1,000,000 would be about the worth of the northern half, and the whole island is not worth the price of Alaska.

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## BY AUTHORITY.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

## RULE AND REGULATION NO. 1.

### INSPECTION OF IMPORTED LIVE STOCK.

In order to prevent the introduction into this Territory of infectious, contagious and communicable diseases among live stock and other animals, local managers or agents of Steamship and Navigation lines or the commanding officer of any ship shall notify the Territorial Veterinarian or the local Live Stock Inspector immediately upon the arrival of any ship, of the presence on board if any, of live domestic animals, including poultry and dogs, when same is intended to be landed in this Territory and shall upon arrival of any ship furnish the inspecting officer with a list of the number and kind of animals taken on board from any port outside of this Territory, the number and kind destined for the Territory, the names of the owners or consignees, and a report as to the condition of health and cases of sickness or death among the animals while on board.

If necessary to remove such animals before the arrival of the inspector, they must be confined on the pier in such a manner as to facilitate inspection, but should in no case be turned loose on the pier. Hogs and sheep shall be confined in temporary pens. Cattle and horses shall be tied on the pier. No animal of any description shall be allowed to leave the pier until the Territorial Veterinarian or local Live Stock Inspector has issued a certificate of health permitting the landing of the animal or animals in question.

In no case shall the removal of live animals from the ship for inspection or other purposes, constitute a landing until a certificate of health for such animals has been issued.

Until further notice the ports of Honolulu, Oahu, and Hilo, Hawaii, shall constitute the only ports of entry for live stock and other animals for this Territory.

Any violation of this regulation is a misdemeanor.

This regulation shall take effect at once.

C. S. HOLLOWAY,  
Executive Officer, Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

Approved September 11, 1905.

G. R. CARTER,  
Governor.

47-3

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

## RULE AND REGULATION NO. 2.

### INSPECTION AND TESTING OF IMPORTED LIVE STOCK, FOR GLANDERS OR TUBERCULOSIS.

In order to prevent the further introduction of glanders and farcy into this Territory it is hereby ordered that:

No horse stock, (including mules and asses) shall be admitted to the Territory unless accompanied by a certificate of health showing that the animal or animals in question have been submitted to the mallein test and found to be free from glanders. Said test must be made and certificate issued by a competent veterinarian whose name appears upon the list of graduates from a recognized veterinary college and whose professional standing is satisfactory to this board. The test must be made according to the rules of the Territorial Veterinarian and recorded on blanks furnished by him for this purpose.

If such animals shall not have been tested before shipment they shall upon arrival in this Territory be placed in quarantine and held there until mallein tested under the supervision of the Territorial Veterinarian or the local Live Stock Inspector and at the expense of the owner.

Any person contemplating the importation of horse stock to this Territory shall notify the Territorial Veterinarian or the local Live Stock Inspector and obtain from him the necessary blanks and instructions.

In order to prevent the further introduction of tuberculosis in cattle it is hereby ordered, that:

No cattle above the age of six months shall be admitted to the Territory unless accompanied by a certificate of health showing that the animal or animals have been submitted to the tuberculin test and found to be free from tuberculosis. The said test must be under the same conditions as those governing the importation of horse stock and be recorded on blanks furnished by the Territorial Veterinarian. If unaccompanied by such certificate the animals shall be tested upon arrival in the same manner as prescribed for horse stock.

If any horse stock shall be found by the Territorial Veterinarian or the local Live Stock Inspector, upon arrival in the Territory, to be infected with glanders or any cattle to be infected with tuberculosis, the same shall be immediately destroyed and carcass disposed of at the expense of the owner, under the supervision

of the Territorial Veterinarian or the local Live Stock Inspector.

Any violation of this regulation is a misdemeanor.

C. S. HOLLOWAY,  
Executive Officer, Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

Approved September 11, 1905.

G. R. CARTER,  
Governor.

47-3

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

## RULE AND REGULATION NO. 3.

### CONCERNING GLANDERED HORSE STOCK IN THE TERRITORY.

It having been brought to the notice of this board that a contagious disease known as glanders and farcy prevails among the horse stock in various portions of this Territory; therefore, in case any animal shows symptoms of glanders, the owner or person having charge of the same, or any person having reason to believe or to suspect that an animal has glanders shall immediately notify the Territorial Veterinarian or the local Live Stock Inspector.

If the Territorial Veterinarian or the local Live Stock Inspector decides that there is reason to believe an animal is suffering from glanders he shall at once isolate the suspected animal or animals and either submit them to the mallein test or remove them to quarantine, where they shall be kept under observation until the nature of the disease can be definitely established.

All animals which upon examination by the Territorial Veterinarian or the local Live Stock Inspector are found to exhibit definite symptoms of glanders shall be destroyed and the carcass disposed of under the supervision of one of the above mentioned officers.

All other animals which have been exposed to the infection by being in the same stall, yard or premises, or which in any way have come in contact with an affected animal, shall be quarantined for such period as shall be required by the Territorial Veterinarian or the local Live Stock Inspector, or submitted to the mallein test.

The premises where affected animals have been kept shall be disinfected under the supervision of the Territorial Veterinarian or the local Live Stock Inspector.

All expenses in connection with the examination, testing, destroying and disposing of affected animals, as well as quarantine and disinfection, shall be paid by the owner.

Any violation of this regulation is a misdemeanor.

This regulation shall take effect at once.

C. S. HOLLOWAY,  
Executive Officer, Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

Approved September 11, 1905.

G. R. CARTER,  
Governor.

47-3

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Office of Territorial Veterinarian.

Honolulu, Sept. 12, 1905.

All owners of horse stock in this Territory should carefully and regularly examine their animals to ascertain if they exhibit any of the symptoms of glanders or farcy as follows:

Discharge from the Nose.—This condition occurs in a number of diseases, as for instance catarrh of the nose and strangles (distemper, epizootic), but in glanders it is usually quite characteristic. In mild cases it is not very abundant but is thick and quite sticky, of a transparent whitish color, somewhat resembling the white of an egg. This sticky discharge adheres to the margin of the nostrils forming tough brownish scales and crusts. The discharge does not necessarily sink when dropped in water, as is popularly believed.

The most popular characteristic symptoms of glanders is the presence of ulcers in the nose, usually on the partition between the nasal chambers. These ulcers are not always plainly in sight, but may be brought into view by holding the nostrils well open and turning the nose toward the sun. They vary in size from 1-8 to 1-4 inch in diameter up to one to two inches, and may become confluent and form large patches, always with ragged irregular edges. The ulcers may heal and leave depressed wrinkled scars. The amount of discharge from the nose depends upon the extent of the ulcerations; when small the discharge is scant and when more extensive it becomes more abundant. Frequently the discharge and ulcers occur only on one side. There is nearly always a swelling of the glands between the branches of the lower jaw, but not to the same extent as in strangles, and they rarely suppurate or break open.

The type of glanders known as farcy consists in a specific inflammation of the skin and may occur on any part of the body or limbs. The glands become swollen, forming the so-called farcy buds, and often occurring as a chain of nodules along the enlarged lymph vessels. The nodules break open and discharge a yellowish white, sticky pus, forming crusts similar to those seen around the nostrils. The abscesses may heal up and new ones form in the same vicinity or on more distant parts of the body.

The disease may be either chronic or

acute in its course and the chronic form may at any time become acute. Mules and asses almost invariably develop the acute form while in horses either form may be seen. Want of feed and over work frequently causes latent glanders in the horse to become acute.

The disease is often accompanied by a soft dry hacking cough and a tendency to sudden swelling of one of the legs, especially the hind legs.

In a large number of cases of glanders the symptoms are very slight even though the animals may have been affected for months or even years and herein lies the great danger of the spread of the disease to other animals or to man.

In the course of a few days the Territorial Veterinarian will have for distribution copies of Bureau of Animal Industry Circular No. 78 entitled "Glanders and Farcy" and which gives a detailed description of the history, nature, symptoms, diagnosis and prevention of the disease in question.

All requests for this circular should be addressed to:

DR. VICTOR A. NORGAARD;  
47-3 Territorial Veterinarian, Honolulu.

## ACT 15.

### AN ACT

TO AMEND SECTIONS 3190 AND 3191 OF THE REVISED LAWS OF HAWAII, REGULATING THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY, AND ADDING A NEW SECTION THERETO.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 3190 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3190. All labor on Sunday is forbidden, excepting works of necessity or mercy, in which are included all labor that is needed for the good order, health, comfort or safety of the community, or for the protection of property from unforeseen disaster, or danger of destruction or injury, or which may be required for the prosecution of or attendance upon religious worship, or for the furnishing of opportunities of reading or study; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to newspaper printing offices, steamship companies, railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, hotels, inns, restaurants, cigar stores, ice cream parlors, soda water stands, drug stores, livery stables, hack-men, owners and operators of licensed shore boats, news depots, graziers and ranchmen, electric light plants, gas works and slaughter houses; and provided further that personal baggage may be conveyed to and from vessels leaving and arriving at Port on that day, and to and from any railroad stations; that on Sunday the loading and unloading of vessels engaged in inter island, inter-state or foreign commerce shall be permitted, but no freight, except live stock and goods of a perishable nature, shall be drayed or conveyed from the dock, pier, wharf, or landing upon which it is unloaded; that during the entire day milk, bread, fruit and ice may be sold and delivered; that until 10 o'clock in the forenoon fresh meat, fresh fish, and fresh vegetables may be sold and delivered, and laundry men and laundries may deliver and collect laundry or washing, and that barber shops may be kept open until 11 o'clock in the forenoon."

SECTION 2. Section 3191 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3191. No person shall prosecute, conduct or take part, on Sunday, in any recreation, amusement, sport or game in such a manner as to commit a common nuisance."

SECTION 3. This Act shall not be construed as permitting the conducting of any show, theater, circus or entertainment on Sunday other than aquariums, museums, zoological gardens, and outdoor athletic sports.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

We hereby certify that the foregoing Bill, after reconsideration on the veto of the Governor, was, upon a vote taken by ayes and noes, approved by a two-third's vote of all the elective members of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1905.

ERIC A. KNUDSEN,  
Speaker.  
D. KALAUOKALANI, JR.,  
Clerk.

We hereby certify that the foregoing Bill, after reconsideration on the veto of the Governor, was, upon a vote taken by ayes and noes, approved by a two-third's vote of all the elective members of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1905.

D. PAUL R. ISENBERG,  
President of the Senate.  
WILLIAM SAVIDGE,  
Clerk of the Senate.

47-2

## "ROGER"

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, formerly owned by John McTaggart, will be permanently located at the old Kilauea stables, near the Hawaii Mill. For further particulars, apply to

JIM MORRIS.